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THE  
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(PUBLISHED EVERY  
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Contains the Weekly News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
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per annum.

No. 18,851.

號八十月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1917.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
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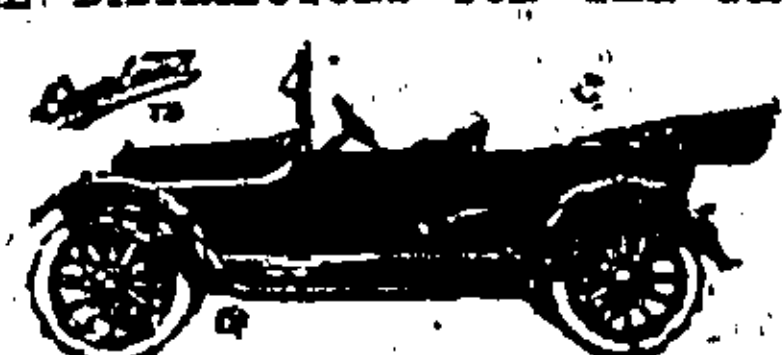
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**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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### RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water for washing  
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Per Pint Tin 50 cents  
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32, Queen's Road Central.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND  
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Estimates furnished on application.

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

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IT WHILE AT HOME.

PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

CHINA MAIL OFFICE

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### GREAT FIGHT ON THE SCARPE.

EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY ENEMY  
LOSSES.

London, May 16.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
After a heavy bombardment, on both banks of the Scarpe, the enemy launched a powerful counter-attack, in the early morning, between Guverville and the river, and pressed forward under the destructive fire of our artillery and machine-guns.

The enemy, for a short period, by weight of numbers, forced us back from our forward positions but our immediate counter-attack regained all the lost ground and inflicted exceptionally heavy losses. We took a number of prisoners.  
We progressed on the Hindieburg line to the north-east of Bullecourt, and repulsed a raid to the south-east of Ypres.

#### THE BATTLE ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS GAIN THEIR IMMEDIATE  
OBJECTIVE.

Udine, May 17.

The immediate objective of the Italians on the Tysir mountain on the left bank of the Isonzo was attained with admirable dash, despite the extraordinary strength of the Austrian defences which the Italian artillery entirely destroyed, and also the fact that a large number of Austrian troops had been brought thither from Galicia.

#### AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

An Austrian communiqué claims 2,000 prisoners in the Isonzo battle. It admits the Italian gain on the left bank.

#### THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

##### REORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Petrograd, May 17.

After negotiations lasting all day an agreement was reached between the Delegates (of the Workmen and Soldiers' Council) and the Government under which three Democratic and three Nationalist Socialists enter the Cabinet.

##### A CONFERENCE OF GENERALS.

Generals Alexieff, Dragomiroff, Gourko and Brussiloff are coming to Petrograd to confer on the military situation.

##### AMERICAN LOAN TO RUSSIA.

Washington, May 16.

The United States has made its first loan to Russia of \$20,000,000 as additional evidence of the strong friendship between the American and Russian peoples.

##### IRISH SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS.

##### NEW FEATURE OF GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

London, May 17.

Much interest is evinced in the new feature of the Government's Irish proposals, namely the Council of Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George's letter to Mr. Redmond states that the two Delegations of which the Council will be composed, will be numerically equal. The Council will be summoned on the initiative of any six members of the Council. The Council would be empowered by a majority of votes of each of the Delegations to pass private Bill legislation affecting both the included and excluded areas, also to recommend to the Crown the extension to the excluded area by an Order-in-Council of any Act of the Irish Parliament, also to agree to the inclusion of the whole of Ireland under the Home Rule Act, subject to the assent of a majority of voters of the excluded area, whereupon power will be vested in the Crown to extend the Act to all Ireland by Order-in-Council. The Council may make recommendations on its own initiative on Irish questions, including the amendment of the Home Rule Act. The President of the Council will be elected by agreement of the Delegations, or failing agreement, be nominated by the Crown.

##### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 17.

Silver is quiet.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

#### NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.50 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

#### SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

#### SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,  
General Managers.

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE CHARACTERS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,

and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1916,  
£23,970,587.

I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,457,500  
II—Fire Funds £827,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,580  
Sinking Fund Account £28,250

£23,970,587

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458  
Life and Annuity £1,141,583  
Branches £2,141,583  
Revenue Marine Department £27,239  
Other Receipts £78,940

£23,970,587

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

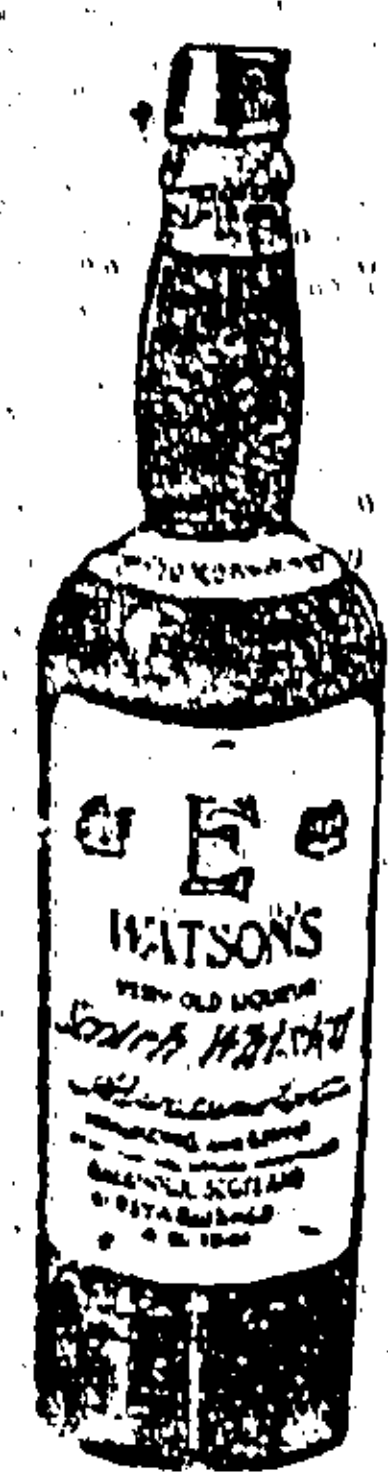












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**A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE NO. 8, 9.

## to-day's Advertisements

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA**  
**WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.**

ARRANGEMENTS have been made whereby we will accept dollar notes of Straits currency and Straits Dividend Warrants for investment in Straits Settlements War Loan and credit Members with the full value of same. Members need not change their notes of Straits currency or their Dividend Warrants into Hongkong currency but can hand them into us for investment. **UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.**  
Hon. Secretaries & Treasurers.  
Hongkong, May 18, 1917.

**TO LET.**  
**ROOMS TO LET.**—Post Office Buildings (top floor).  
Apply—  
"LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,"  
Chartered Bank Building.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917.

**G. R.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **TUESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of **GROUND LAND** at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lots.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundaries (Approximate).	Area (Approximate).	Annual Rent (Approximate).	Term (Years).
1	Adjoining Lot 10, Causeway Bay, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the lot of Mr. J. H. Wilson on the south.	16,000 sq. ft.	170	120	75
2	Adjoining Lot 11, Causeway Bay, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the lot of Mr. J. H. Wilson on the south.	20,000 sq. ft.	220	150	75

(Continued on Page 8.)

## THE CALENDAR.

**MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.**  
Import Rifle Shooting at King's Park, Kowloon.  
8.30 p.m.—Assault at Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.  
**General Memoranda.**  
**SUNDAY, May 20—**  
11 a.m.—Dedication Service at Union Church.  
**MONDAY, May 21—**  
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P. W. D.  
Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.  
**TUESDAY, May 22—**  
2.30 p.m.—Action of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pianos etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.  
**WEDNESDAY, May 23—**  
4.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Royal H.K. Golf Club.  
6 p.m.—Organ Recital at Union Church.  
**THURSDAY, May 24—**  
Empire Day.  
8.30 p.m.—Assault at Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.  
**FRIDAY, May 25—**  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Towels, Napery, Brass and Glass Ware etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.  
**SATURDAY, May 26—**  
Queen Mary's Birthday (1897).  
11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co. Meeting.  
Noon—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Annual Meeting.  
Golf Course Meeting at Happy Valley.  
**SUNDAY, May 27—**  
Whit Sunday.  
**MONDAY, May 28—**  
Whit Monday—General Holiday.

## DEATH.

HANCE—Killed in action in France on 28th February, 1917. **CYRIL EDWARD AGATHON HANCE**, Corporal, 15th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1917.

## THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

HONGKONG is a unique place in many respects. We have always been impressed with its importance in the general scheme of things, but since the war began and the newspapers of the Colony came under a Military Press Censorship, we have learnt enough to enormously enhance our pre-war ideas of the importance of the press. Verily, Hongkong must be the hub of the Empire, and must be regarded by the enemy as the fountain and inspiration of all things. Scores of times have the censors stopped publication in this Colony of news which has been given free circulation throughout the Empire with the knowledge and approval of military censors elsewhere. It might, perhaps, occur to some readers that such information might conceivably be harmless when published in Europe and dangerous here. We cannot recall a single case in which that could be argued. To illustrate the point, we might be allowed to refer to a fairly recent incident. Objection was taken, a week or so after publication, to a few lines of information contained in a Reuter's telegram in the *China Mail* reporting that a certain merchant ship encountered in European waters an enemy submarine and fired upon it. In the course of its transmission from Spain via London to Hongkong that particular item of news must have passed through the hands of at least a dozen censors, and, as we subsequently ascertained, it was published not only in the Home papers, but probably in every part of the Empire, not to say the world, to which Reuter's Service of Cables is supplied. It was only when it came to Hongkong—or rather several days after its publication—that the seriousness of this item of information was discovered by a vigilant censor. This is not an isolated instance: we quote it merely as typical of the narrow manner in which censors in Hongkong interpret instructions in contrast with the more large-minded interpretations applied elsewhere. The prosecution of our contemporary, the *Daily Press*, at the Magistracy yesterday on two charges which the public can have no difficulty in regarding as trivial gives the general public some idea of the annoying and vexatious treatment to which the Press of the Colony is subjected. No one objects to reasonable censorship, but to make a prosecution out of the circumstances that an officer's name was published in a general list of the passengers of a departing ship, whose name was not mentioned and whose destination was not given, must strike the general public both here and elsewhere as pushing matters to ridiculous extremes. We see it was stated by the Crown Solicitor that "numerous

warnings have been given to the Press strictly forbidding the publication of the names of any officers leaving the Colony." It is true that early in the war such instructions were issued, but we cannot recall a single warning issued on the subject during the past two years. Everybody, however, understands now that while the departure of a Major-General from the Colony may be announced in the Press "by special request," yet, without such lawful authority, the publication of the name of any subordinate officer, even though he be but a sub-lieutenant, is "information of such a character as is calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy." For the same reason, we gather that even the name of an officer who acts as Deputy Chief Censor must not appear in the report of the proceedings in a Public Court of Justice. We have seen reports of one or two prosecutions at Home and elsewhere under the Defence of the Realm Act, but this is the first time that we have seen the shroud of secrecy thrown over the person of the censor. It is another illustration of the unique character of the place. With regard to the charge of publishing the names of certain merchant ships which had arrived in the harbour, it is true, as the Magistracy said, that it cannot ever be a defence to a charge under the Press regulations that the information could have been easily obtained elsewhere; yet the knowledge that such information is freely published in Shanghai, Japan and elsewhere in the East does at least serve to illustrate once again the unique position of Hongkong and at all events to minimise the seriousness of the offence. In the best-regulated newspaper offices accidents of this kind are liable to happen, especially in these days when the war so severely handicaps the efficiency of most newspaper offices while throwing additional work and responsibility on their limited staffs. It was not suggested in the course of the proceedings yesterday that there was any deliberate defiance of the requirements of the authorities. The offences were purely accidental. We had supposed that when the Censorship Regulations threw upon the Attorney General the responsibility of deciding whether there should be a prosecution or not, that some protection would be afforded against an attitude which, from the very beginning, has seemed to savour of persecution rather than of co-operation; but after yesterday's prosecutions that idea must be dismissed. According to the contents of the Crown Solicitor it is an offence under the Press Censorship Regulations to refer in the newspapers of the Colony to the movements even of the Star ferries. Well, it is of no use "kicking against the pricks," and the only consolation that the newspaper editors may derive from the Court proceedings yesterday is that the public has been enabled to get a glimpse of the difficulties, vexations and perils which beset the daily task of the newspaper Editor in this "hub of the Empire."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Both of the Fire Brigade's engines responded to a false alarm of fire, given at about 8.30 o'clock last night in Chancery Lane.

Dr. Lim, of the Government Civil Hospital, has reported to the Police that during the past week, some person stole a gold watch and chain, valued at \$150, from a drawer in his quarters.

Mr. Tucker, head watchman at the Kowloon Docks, has reported to the Police that during the past two months, two tons of pig iron, to the value of \$300, was stolen from the *s.s. Homan*.

A small fire broke out at about nine o'clock last night at No. 47 Queen's Road Central. The Fire Brigade attended and soon had the flames under control. There was practically no damage.

Attorney L. K. Mohr and his wife have arrived in Hongkong. They are finishing an itinerary which was interrupted by the war in 1914. The number of miles covered before returning to their home in San Francisco will aggregate about 76,000 miles.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

The fourteenth ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders of the China-Borneo Company, Ltd., was held this morning at the Company's office in St. George's Building.

There were present: Mr. A. O. Lang (in the chair), Hon. Sir Paul Chuter, C.M.G., Messrs. W. G. Darby (General Manager), A. E. Griffin (Consulting Committee), H. W. B. Kennett (Acting Secretary), A. W. Smith, W. Russell, A. E. M. da Silva, O. Baptista, R. L. Bridges, W. Ford, Jr., J. E. Gomes and K. Sayer (shareholders).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some days I will, with your permission, take them together with the Auditor's Certificate, as read. Owing to the continuance of the War, I regret that we have to again lay before you figures which are far from satisfactory. I can only say that in view of the many difficulties under which the Company's business has been conducted the results might well have been worse. Shortage of tonnage and high rates of freight have rendered it increasingly difficult for us to bring our Timbers to market and owing to our having been obliged to reduce the output, the cost of production has necessarily increased. Further, in the Accounts under review, we have had to make provision for a sum of approximately \$53,000, or nearly 10 per cent. of the Capital of the Company, in order to adjust the balances due by our London and Borneo Offices to the rates of Exchange ruling here at the end of the year. These balances are represented by Cash, Accounts in course of collection, and Stocks of Material which we hold in Borneo and London in the ordinary course of our business. My predecessor last year drew your attention to a Fund which we had created to provide for such fluctuations but owing to the phenomenal rise in Exchange it has proved insufficient and we have had to approach our Profit and Loss Account to the extent of some \$35,000 in order to provide the balance required. Under the unfavourable conditions which have prevailed I can assure you that great care and economy have been exercised in conducting the Company's business, and I may point out that our Office expenses have been again reduced by more than \$10,000, while our stocks of material show a reduction of over \$40,000. Shareholders will have noticed that the Accounts show an unusually large amount of cash in hand and since the end of the year our position in this respect has further improved. As we have stopped all capital outlay in Borneo till after the conclusion of the War we have no immediate need of any large cash balance, and we have accordingly invested \$86,000 or approximately \$10,000 in Straits War Loan 4 per cent. Bonds, and I have no doubt that our action in this respect will have the full approval of Shareholders. I much regret that we are unable to recommend the payment of a larger dividend, but in view of the difficulties of tonnage which are likely to increase the longer the War lasts we consider it essential to keep our financial position as strong as possible. Under the circumstances Shareholders will scarcely expect me to hold out any very favourable prospects for the present year, or as long as the War lasts, but after peace is declared we have good reason to hope that prosperous times may be in store for the Company.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts as read.

Mr. A. W. Smith seconded the motion and the adoption was unanimously approved.

On the proposal of Mr. A. H. M. da Silva, seconded by Mr. O. Baptista, Mr. A. O. Lang's appointment on the Consulting Committee was confirmed, and on the proposal of Mr. K. Sayer, seconded by Mr. H. W. B. Kennett, Mr. A. E. Griffin was re-elected on the Consulting Committee.

Mr. A. E. Griffin proposed, and Mr. R. L. Bridges seconded, the re-election of Mr. C. D. Brown as auditor at a remuneration of £225 per annum.

The proposal was passed and the meeting adjourned.

## MARINE COURT.

## AN ENGINEER'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

The Special Court of Enquiry this morning resumed the hearing of the charges brought against W. J. Stokes, the Chief Engineer of *s.s. Phenix*.

Mr. Eldon Potter acted as Counsel for the plaintiff, in place of Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., who was unavoidably absent. Captain Spink returned to the witness box and in reply to Mr. Shenton said that he had been employed by the *Wo Fat Sing* for about two months and during that period he had not at any time been asked to overload his ship.

In reply to Mr. Pollock he said he resigned from the Company's service. He had no original intention of bringing a charge against Mr. Stokes. It was his custom always to give a man a chance. He made the charges now since he had been requested to come into this Court.

Mr. Pollock: By Captain de la Sala: Witness, Yes.

Witness stated that he had destroyed the letters he had received from Mr. Stokes when he left the ship as he had no further use for them.

Captain A. Jenkins, master of the *s.s. Luertes*, said that his ship was managed by the *Wo Fat Sing* and he had been employed by them for about three and a half years. He had never been asked to overload his ship.

Mr. Shenton: Do you know Captain Major?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Shenton: Captain Major says that the reason he left his ship was because he was asked to overload his ship.

Witness: It's a lie.

Mr. Pollock objected to this evidence: He said Captain Jenkins could not know definitely whether Captain Major did leave for the reason stated.

Witness altered his reply, saying that to the best of his knowledge it was not so.

Witness refused to tell Mr. Pollock why Captain Davis was discharged.

Mr. Stokes, the defendant, then went into the witness box.

Before examining him, Mr. Pollock said that he would like the Court to note that he intended to confine himself to the matters of the drinking water and stoppage of the engines as these were the only real charges brought against Mr. Stokes, and he did not desire to jeopardise his original objections. Mr. Stokes said that he had been in the employ of the *Wo Fat Sing* for 13 years and nine months. He had previously served seven years on the *s.s. Luertes* also as Chief Engineer. He had never been logged. He had served under seven different captains and only Captain Spink and Captain de la Sala had made complaints. Others than these the relations were most friendly. He had anticipated trouble with the water on the *s.s. Phenix* and advised the cement washing of the after tanks. Witness gave further evidence regarding the pumping out of pipes in order to get clean water. He took along a sample of the water when he had got a fairly clear flow, to the Captain's room. He made no fuss about the matter. The sample was as good water as they generally used on the ship. The Captain's statement that he made a fuss was not correct.

The same operation of pumping water was gone through on April 10 and 11. He took a sample to the Captain on each occasion without any fuss. Doctor Arcelli tasted it and passed it. Nothing unfriendly took place. The next thing that happened, he was never more surprised at in his life. He was logged. He wanted to know the meaning of the word "barbarity" but the Captain declined to explain, saying that he would be served with a Notice later on. He was charged with publicly displaying dirty drinking water to the emigrants on the ship in order to cause trouble. As a matter of fact, he selected a cork for testing the water in the most secluded part of the ship. What he did was the best he could for the owners of the ship with whom his relations had been the happiest for the past ten years. He did not attempt in the smallest degree to cause any trouble in any shape or form.

The cause of the stoppage of the engines was due to the overheating of the No. 1 main bearing. The bearing had always been a source of trouble. The engines did not stop of themselves. He stopped the engines to allow the heated bearing to cool. It was the only thing to do and it had to be done promptly.

The Pollock: There would be no time to send a chit to anybody.

Mr. Stokes: My dear Sir, hot bearings don't send chits!

Witness said he did not wilfully allow the bearing to get hot.

He issued a writ for libel against Captain de la Sala on Saturday, May 6. He received notice of these proceedings at one o'clock p.m. on May 9.

In reply to Mr. Potter, Mr. Stokes said that the truth had been told by Captain de la Sala and that Dr. Arcelli was mistaken in his dates. There were some of the crew and some of the emigrants present when he tested the water. It was untrue that he exhibited dirty water to the emigrants. The Captain did not say to him that his manner of testing the water was likely to cause trouble. When he was logged was the first he heard of it. He could not understand why the Captain should make these charges. He could not suggest any reason why the statements against him should have been made in the log.

Upon resuming after a fifteen minute adjournment, the Court resumed the hearing of the charges brought against Captain de la Sala, on Saturday and Sunday the 5th and 6th May. He boarded the ship and visited all the Hotel but could not find the Captain and, therefore, was unable to serve the writ.

Mr. Stokes, returning to the witness box, said in reply to the President of the Court that he did address Captain de la Sala as "Mr. Man." He was sorry to say that he did behave in a disrespectful manner but he did not wish to be insulting. The Captain told him he was too ignorant and he would have to teach him. He admitted saying that if more cargo was put on the ship he and all his assistants would go over the side of the ship. He thought, generally, that he gave good co-operation to the Captain in running the ship.

In reply to Lieut. Commander Nuttall R.N., Witness stated that there was a water service fitted to the main bearing for cooling purposes. There was also the usual engine room telegraph apparatus for communicating with the bridge.

Other technical evidence was taken with regard to the engines and water service of the ship. Ordinarily it would not be necessary, witness said, to stop the ship to allow a bearing to cool but the bearing referred to heated up in about two minutes.

Mr. Pollock, addressing the Court, said that Mr. Stokes came before the Court with a clean certificate and with nearly fourteen years' record of good conduct in the Company's service. He had given his evidence in a manner that should convince the Court that he was speaking the truth. How did Captain de la Sala come before the Court? If the Court would look into the internal evidence there was evidence of malice on the part of the Captain. He had raked up past trivial matters. Captain Spink did not do that. Captain Spink said himself in the course of his evidence that the whole matter was forgotten when he had occasion to reprimand Mr. Stokes. Mr. Pollock said with regard to overloading that the Chief Engineer had a perfect right to object. With regard to the logging incident, the log book contained only statements of the Master's opinion. Nobody but a lunatic would desire to cause a mutiny on the ship in which his own throat cut. The charge that the Engineer might commit an act of barbarity against the ship and her cargo as could be made if it could be substantiated. But if the Captain can substantiate that charge why all the frilling and petty charges about bottles of anchovy sauce?

Mr. Pollock said that the Court had strong evidence before them that there was malice on the part of Captain de la Sala. The Court did not find the same frankness in giving evidence, on the part of the Captain as was shown by the Engineer and therefore there was every reason to believe that what the latter had said was correct.

Mr. Eldon Potter, replying, said that he did not desire to say much to the Court since he came into the case very late, and also that the Court was composed of gentlemen better able to judge than he as to the merits of the case. The principal thing that came to his mind was, why should Captain de la Sala bring these charges against the Engineer if they were untrue? He had no reason whatever excepting that the charges were true.

Mr. Potter concluded his remarks by stating that he did not desire to exaggerate the facts, and he left it to the Court entirely to decide whether there had been misconduct or not.

The President stated that the Court would require time to consider their decision and he would, therefore, arrange to give the finding of the Court on Wednesday next, at 5 p.m.

We are informed that, following the precedent established by the National Sporting Club, the King, the Liverpool Stadium, etc., the gloves to be used for the main event at to-morrow night's boxing entertainment will be sold by auction for the benefit of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

We regret to report the death, at the front of another Hongkong boy, Cyril E. Hance, who was killed in action in France on 28th February last, while serving as a Corporal in the 19th Battalion, A.I.F. Mr. Cyril Hance was about 39 years old and was either born in this Colony or came here when still quite young. He was for many years a keen and enthusiastic member of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

It is of more than passing interest to note, observes the American Consul General, Mr. George E. Anderson, in a report on the Hongkong sugar trade, that the Chinese Government has been conducting experiments for some time with a view to introducing sugar beet culture in China. Experiments have been greatly interfered with by the difficulty of securing seed, which is said to have increased in price from \$3 to \$5 per bushel, with very little to be had at any price; but sugar men here (says Mr. Anderson) are of the opinion that the day is not very far distant when China will produce beet sugar. It is not all of the sugar required for its people and there is a large amount of surplus which can be sold in other parts of the world.

We are asked to remind members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of the extraordinary General Meeting which is to take place next Sunday the 20th inst. at the Conference Hall, 10.30 a.m. It is especially requested that members should be present.

Some considerable training is being done in the mountains close to Weichow. I learned that the mountains around this historic city are rich with coal and iron ore. Some headway is being made to develop these interests. The undeveloped resources of this land, that has remained idle, while the great masses have lived in dire poverty, remains one of the marvels of the ages. It is always interesting to see anything being done to change this condition which China and the outside world really need.

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## THE MAGISTRACY.

## IMPORTING WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese, who arrived here yesterday from the United States, was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morning with importing three 50 lb. drums of calcium carbide into the Colony without an import permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

The defendant pleaded his ignorance of the law, but the magistrate imposed a fine of five dollars and ordered that the calcium carbide be confiscated.

His Worship, however, informed the defendant that if he wished to have the calcium carbide returned to him he could apply to the Imports and Exports Department for its restoration.

## A PUGILISTIC DEMONSTRATION.

Inspector Roylance of the Police Reserve appeared in Mr. Wood's Court this morning and charged two Chinese women with fighting and causing a general disturbance in Third Street, West Point.

Inspector Roylance informed the magistrate that, as the result of an altercation, the two defendants had engaged in an "assault at arms," to the extreme delight of a large crowd of spectators. The defendants utterly ignored his orders to desist, and it was necessary for him to take them into custody to terminate their pugilistic demonstration.

After evidence was heard His Worship fined the first defendant two dollars, and the second defendant five dollars.

## EAST RIVER AND WEICHOW DISTRICTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

## MATERIAL PROGRESS IN SOUTH CHINA.

A recent trip from Canton up the East River as far as Weichow showed a number of improvements in this section. Weichow was once the capital city of Kwongtung province, and has been for a long time one of the most influential governmental and educational centres in all South China. It was interesting to note the improvement which has been going in recent years in this section, in spite of the many political disturbances.

All along the East River from Shek Lung to Weichow are to be seen military posts. These are built on the high points close to the river overlooking the lands around. There are bands of soldiers stationed in and around these watch-towers numbering from twenty to fifty. Many of the watch-towers are new and add real beauty to the country.

Then there are the custom stations showing new life. As the native boats pass from one district to another one is reminded of passing from one nation to another in Europe—so much show over custom duties that are supposed to be done away with in the interior. As we left Weichow to come to Canton, every passenger had to be searched as though he might be entering the United States of America with dutiable articles. Passengers might refrain and complain, but the soldiers demanded that everything be opened up.

## WEICHOW BECOMING MORE MODERN.

I found in Weichow City that there were a number of signs of new life. Electric lights are being installed in large numbers. A company is being formed to build a railroad from Weichow to Cheung Muk Tan where it will connect with the Kowloon-Canton Railway. This will give Weichow direct connection with Hongkong and Canton by fast travel. It is being suggested that a motor service be put in operation immediately to meet the needs also of rapid transit until the railway is completed. Weichow is also on the railway planned from Canton to Eukien province.

Some considerable training is being done in the mountains close to Weichow. I learned that the mountains around this historic city are rich with coal and iron ore. Some headway is being made to develop these interests. The undeveloped resources of this land, that has remained idle, while the great masses have lived in dire poverty, remains one of the marvels of the ages. It is always interesting to see anything being done to change this condition which China and the outside world really need.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## BRITISH WAR AIMS.

## REPLY TO A LABOUR MEMBER'S DEMAND.

## NOTABLE SPEECH BY LORD ROBERT CEIL.

LONDON, May 18. In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, replying to Mr. Snowden's demand for a British declaration of "no annexations" and "no indemnities" similar to the new Russian declaration, said that the Government had constantly declared that we did not enter the war with a scheme of Imperialistic aggrandisement. We did not conquer the German Colonies in order to rescue the natives, but as part of the plan of war, but if we had any measure of success in the war, he would regard with horror the idea of handing back the natives who had been freed from Germany. Did the restoration of Poland mean annexation, or the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian Provinces? He deprecated the suggestion of the abandonment of such desirable achievements. He asked, did the demand for "no indemnities" mean that there was to be no reparation for Belgium, Serbia and Northern France, and for the destruction of peaceful shipping?

Regarding the German Chancellor's speech, Lord Robert Cecil said that the same thing was happening now as happened before. There was a popular movement and a popular demand for reform; the appearance of yielding by the Government, then the Junkers protested offensively and the Government surrendered.

LATER. Lord Robert Cecil's speech last night in the House of Commons is regarded both here and in the allied countries as an important pronouncement regarding British war aims. The debate arose on a motion by Mr. Snowden welcoming the repudiation by the new Russian Government of "all proposals for Imperialistic conquest and aggrandisement" and calling for a similar British declaration. Mr. Snowden contended that the Allied Note of January was "imperialism and conquest ruled and unshamed."

Lord Robert Cecil, replying, said much had been heard of the phrase, "no annexations," which he proceeded to examine point by point. He took firstly the case of Arabia. No human being, he declared, would suggest that we should use our influence to place Arabia again under Turkish domination. (Cheers.) Again, even the most Imperialistic annexation of Armenia would benefit the people who suffered such crimes as the Turks had perpetrated there. The same argument, held good of Syria and Palestine.

Lord Cecil turned next to the German African Colonies. We did not, of course, he said, attack those Colonies in order to rescue the natives from mis-government, but having rescued them, he asked were we to hand them back? The House warmly cheered when he declared that he should regard with horror the idea of returning the natives to a Government which had perpetrated such cruelties.

Then what about Poland? Were they not all agreed that it was desirable to establish an independent Poland? And what about Alsace-Lorraine? Surely it was not suggested that Germany, having taken two provinces from France, should not restore these provinces? (Cheers.) Then there was the Italian Irredentia. Were the Government to commit themselves to a proposition that they would not restore to Italy provinces populated by Italians?

The speaker here turned momentarily to another phrase: "No peace with the Hohenzollerns." He agreed there was a great deal in it, and it was very attractive to the ordinary British mind, but he thought it too attractive to be quite prudent as a definition of national policy.

The cry of "No indemnity" had also been heard. Should there be no indemnity to Belgium? Then what about Serbia and the northern provinces of France? Were we, continued Lord Robert Cecil speaking, asking anybody to rule out

definitely all reparation for the destruction of peaceful merchantmen by submarines? He declared emphatically he was not prepared to do that.

## SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith followed with an impressive speech. First, he explained that the phrase "no annexation," appearing in some of the Russian declarations had perhaps, through the imperfection of international vocabulary, been imperfectly apprehended. He did not believe it was used in any different sense by responsible Russian leaders and rulers than in a sense to which he would be prepared to subscribe. There were, however, four different senses in which the word might properly be employed. First, there might be annexation—and there would be annexation if this war was to result in a durable and honourable peace—which consisted in the emancipation of an enthralled and oppressed population from the despotism under which they had hitherto laboured. (Cheers.) That was not only legitimate, but the purposes for which we drew the sword in war would either not be accomplished or would be accomplished inadequately, unless annexation, in the sense of emancipation, was thoroughly carried out by the Allies. (Cheers.) He was perfectly sure that the members of the new Russian Executive would not protest against the annexation needed for this purpose. Secondly, there was the case of the union of artificially separated nationalities. Take the case of the Trentino. Annexation in that case was required to satisfy the dictates of the conscience of the civilized world. (Cheers.) Thirdly, annexation might be needed for the transference of sovereignty or territory for the purpose of retaining strategic positions which were shown to be necessary, not for aggression, but for self-protection and defence against future attack. Then there was the fourth case, namely "annexation," meaning conquest for the sake of expansion of territory and of political and economic aggrandisement. He believed that there was not a man in that House or in the Country, and he was certain there was no Power among the Allies, prepared either to practice or to justify annexation in that sense. (Cheers.) When the ground was thus explored and ambiguities removed, was there really, said Mr. Asquith, any practical difference between us and our friends of the democracy of Russia, regarding the general lines on which peace should be considered? He did not believe there was. (Cheers.)

## THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

## "WE ARE GOING TO STICK THIS BUSINESS OUT."

LONDON, May 17. Sir Edward Carson, speaking at a Navy League luncheon to a toast in honour of the United States Navy, declared that the arrival of an American fleet in British waters was one of the most important events in the history of the world for it was a recognition of the fact that the Old and New Worlds mean complete reserve of the freedom of the seas and the interests of the Civilisation and Humanity against plunder and savagery. He admitted that submarine was a real danger but the Navy with the assistance of the United States Navy would counteract it. (Cheers.) "We are going to stick this business out," he added amid cheers.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## ENEMY'S TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT. GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, May 16. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—Preceded by most heavy cannonading, the enemy, fulfilling anticipations, fiercely counter-attacked in great strength against Roex. Grey waves of picked troops swept over from Plouvain and were met by a whirlwind of our artillery, machine-guns and rifles. Although the enemy were mown down like ripe corn some reached the Chemical Works and fought hand to hand, but our counter-attack promptly restored the position and inflicted terrible punishment. The struggle is continuing. The latest news from Hullecourt is most satisfactory. We have completely regained the positions temporarily lost in yesterday's four counter-attacks. The Germans suffered thereby four figure casualties.

## THE BRITISH FRONT. FIGHTING AT HULLECOURT.

LONDON, May 16. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Fighting continued yesterday to our advantage in the western portion of Hullecourt. We captured a few prisoners during a small encounter last night towards the right of our position, on the Hindenburg line eastward of the village. Severe fighting is in progress northward of Scarpe.

## FRENCH REPULSE POWERFUL ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 16. A French communiqué states:—The artillery struggle continued during the night-time. After a violent bombardment, the enemy in the morning powerfully attacked on a four kilometre front in the Moulin-de-Launefaux district. We maintained our positions despite repeated efforts. Fighting continued at various points.

## ITALIANS' NEW OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, May 15. An Austrian official report states:—After three days' artillery firing, the Italians attacked at numerous points on a front of 25 miles. The battle continued without interruption.

## THE MOST DIFFICULT FRONT.

LONDON, May 16. The Italians are advancing on a front of sixty miles from Tolmino towards the sea. The sector Tolmino-Sarcana is undoubtedly the most difficult front in the war. The Tolmino bridgehead is the most formidable fortification, barring the entrance of the valley leading towards Laibach. Mount Kuk and Mount San Marco, the other Austrian strongholds, are respectively 1,500 and 450 feet above the points from which the Italians are attacking.

## ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

3,375 PRISONERS TAKEN. LONDON, May 16. An Italian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—The vigorous offensive on the Julian front was resolutely continued. Our Infantry established themselves on the steep wooded heights of the eastern bank of the Isonzo, northward of Gorizia. These had been transformed into a formidable fortified defensive position. One of our left wing columns forced a passage across the river and captured Bonifera village.

We captured in the centre the heights north-east of Pleisto. We stormed the villages Zarnona and Zaganila and carried the crests of Mount Cucco and Mount Vodice. Our right wing we made considerable progress on the steep slopes of Mount Santo, and fierce counter-attacks were repulsed. We conquered eastward of Gorizia strongly fortified heights northward of Tivoli. Insistent counter-attacks were beaten back. We captured 3,375 prisoners, of which 98 were officers, a mountain battery and much war material.

## THE BALKAN THEATRE.

## BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 16. A British Salonika report states:—We advanced our line south-westward of Krastaki on a front of 5,000 yards and to a depth of 500 yards. We consolidated our positions and occupied the village of Kijipri on the Struma front, taking prisoners. We captured advance trenches south-westward of Ernekoi to a length of 5,000 yards, and captured 70 prisoners. Our casualties were slight.

## THE ARMY IN EAST AFRICA.

## THE NEW COMMANDER.

LONDON, May 16. It is officially announced that General Van de Venster has succeeded General Hoskins in East Africa with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General.

## THE CHANGE IN THE FRENCH COMMAND.

LONDON, May 15. The change in the French command is surprising, as a decree last week defined and enlarged upon General Petain's powers in the post he now vacates.

## GERMAN AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS FRATERNISING.

LONDON, May 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. Pemberton Billing asked regarding the fraternising of the German and Russian soldiers. Mr. MacPherson (under Secretary to the War Office) replied that he had no knowledge beyond that contained in the official communiqué.

## FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, take the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Remedy. It is a most valuable remedy. We have completely regained the positions temporarily lost in yesterday's four counter-attacks. The Germans suffered thereby four figure casualties.

## ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

IN almost every community there are some who have been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom aim at opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations are the best. It is a most valuable remedy. We have completely regained the positions temporarily lost in yesterday's four counter-attacks. The Germans suffered thereby four figure casualties.

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH. CAUSES DISAPPOINTMENT.

LONDON, May 16. General disappointment is felt in Germany at Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, which is described in the *Neues Vordenday* as a confession of defeat.

The subsequent debate in the Reichstag showed that the Chancellor had not satisfied either side, but had avoided a fiercer controversy by his refusal to state Germany's war aims. Herr Spahn declared that the Centre parties had agreed that a discussion of war aims was not desirable at present.

Conservative speakers regarded as a threat Herr Scheidemann's declaration that there would be a revolution in Germany if Germany did not renounce annexations while her enemies renounced them.

Herr Lebebour announced that the Independent Socialists would propose that the constitution committee prepare for a German Republic.

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

## BLUE BOOK OF PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, May 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that a Blue Book containing the proceedings of the Imperial Conference would shortly be published. He declined to state the Government's intentions with regard to legislation on the subject of naturalisation before he had received further communications from the Dominions on the matter. These communications were a result of the Conference. The Dominions' Representatives were unable to take or recommend action until they had consulted their own Governments.

## GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

## GENERAL APPROVAL.

LONDON, May 16. General Smuts received a remarkable ovation after his speech. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Selborne, Lord Crewe, Lord Haldane, the Speaker and many others individually congratulated him. The speech is everywhere hailed as timely and statesmanlike, and likely to profoundly influence all future consideration of the Imperial problem.

## THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

## PETROGRAD, May 16.

M. Teschenko, hitherto Finance Minister, succeeds M. Milukoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Kerensky (Minister of Justice) succeeds M. Outchikoff as Minister of War.

## IRISH HOME RULE.

## THE PREMIER'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, May 16. Mr. Lloyd George has despatched a letter to Mr. Redmond proposing the immediate introduction of a Bill establishing an Irish Parliament, excluding the six Ulster counties, subject to a reconsideration by Parliament five years hence, if exclusion is not meanwhile terminated by a Council of Ireland, comprising delegations from the Irish Parliament and the Ulster Members of the House of Commons. The Government recommends that the Bill, after passing its second reading, be considered by a conference similar to the Speaker's Electoral Reform Conference. The Government alternatively is ready to convene a Convention of Irishmen for the purpose of producing a scheme for Irish Self-Government if the foregoing proposals are not adopted.

## SOBER LONDON.

Some striking figures as to the decline in drunkenness are given in a chart showing the convictions in Greater London during the last two years. The average monthly convictions for 1915 and 1916 were 5,497 and 5,528 respectively. In February, 1916, they had fallen to 4,771, but three months later they had again risen to 5,101.

## PARIS, May 16.

The Legion of Honour has been awarded a machine-gunner for holding an enemy sap single-handed, repelling a counter-attack, and dispatching of 800 Germans.

## GERMAN AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS FRATERNISING.

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## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Shell Transport 100. Doilies 100. Indes 100. China Sugar 100. H. & K. Yarns 100. Cement 100. Shanghai Docks 100. Yanchow 100.

## AMERICAN DESTROYER FLOTILLA ARRIVES.

## WILL ASSIST BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, May 16. The Admiralty announces that a flotilla of United States destroyers has arrived, and will co-operate with the British Navy in the prosecution of the war under Rear-Admiral Sims. The Forces in Europe are in daily touch with the Chief of the Naval Staff. The services the American vessels are rendering the Allied cause are of the greatest value, and are deeply appreciated.

## SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, May 16. The arrivals during the week were 2,506, and the sailings 2,352. Eighteen vessels of over 1,000 tons and five under were sunk. Nineteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Three fishing boats were sunk.

## ROME, May 16.

It is officially announced that the arrivals were 380, and the sailings 332. Four steamers and seven sailing vessels were sunk.

## BARBARIC WAR.

## INVADERS' TREATMENT OF ROMANIAN CIVILIANS.

JASSY, March 17. Bucharest holds the record of victims of bombs dropped by German Zeppelins and aeroplanes. Over a thousand persons were killed or injured, three hundred in a single day. Airmen, descending low, subjected men working in the fields to machine-gun fire.

Two German aeroplanes, perceiving a carriage going along a road, chased it. The two horses bolted. The airmen killed the occupant, the driver, and the horses.

Newspapers publish information from Bucharest of the raising to the ground of the houses of the absent, the requisitioning of all supplies found in the possession of inhabitants, savage looting in the neighbouring villages, the violation of women and young girls, and numerous fires—all these outrages perpetrated by the German, Turkish, and Bulgarian soldiery.

Hungarian Honved troops stabled their horses in churches, profaned the altars, and lit fires with the holy images.

## 22,000 ENEMY WOMEN.

## GOVERNMENT DECIDES AGAINST DEPORTATION.

Lord Sandhurst, answering Viscount Gaiway in the House of Lords recently, said the number of women of enemy nationality now in England was from 22,000 to 23,000. Of this number some 12,000 were British born. The 10,000 foreign born were the residue of some 25,000 women of enemy nationality, of whom two-thirds were German, the remainder, except a very few Bulgarians and Turkish, being Austrians.

Some 15,000 of these had been repatriated at their own request or for public reasons. Of the 10,000 who remained many had been resident in this country for 30, 40, or 50 years, and they had in many cases children who were fighting for us, or who had died for us.

Apart from these considerations, the question of tonnage came in, and it would be very difficult to get ships to repatriate these people. The amount of food they consumed was in his view a negligible quantity comparable with the enormous labour involved in making the necessary arrangements to send these people away. In these circumstances the Government did not propose to deport them.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## Corps Order by Lieut-Col. R. Chapman, V.D.

## JONES.

Pte. P. H. Cobb having joined, is allotted Corps No. 5087 and posted to Scouts Company.

Spr. O. Carvalho having joined, is allotted Corps No. 2988 and posted to Engineer Company.

## LEAVE.

Gr. K. Beck is granted 2 months' leave from 18th May, 1917.

## RESIGNATION.

Spr. L. Souza is permitted to resign with effect from 11.5.17.

## TRANSFER.

Gr. S. H. West is transferred from Artillery Battery to H.K.V.R. dated 18th instant.

## REMOVED.

Pte. G. Perkins, having joined the Malay States Volunteer Rifles, is removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 14th instant.

## THE LEAVE.

The leave granted to Sergt. H. H. Wilson, Lieut. P. W. T. Ross, Spr. R. Pass, Spr. G. Gillies, and Spr. W. G. Mooney having expired, they are removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 18th instant.

## ATTACHED.

Pte. J. Gibb is attached to the Mounted Section H.K.V.C. dated 18th instant.

## REMOVED.

Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyseum from 17th to 31st instant is posted at Headquarters.

## N.C.O.s and men on guard will wear helmets until further orders. During weather, raincoats may be carried instead of greatcoats.

## PARADES.

Monday 21st instant: 6.15 p.m. The Corps (with the exception of members of the Engineer Company on End Relief on Sunday night and 1st and 2nd Relief on Monday night, and recruits) will parade on Murray Parade Ground for presentation of Long Service Medal by His Excellency the Governor to Sergt. Major A. J. Mackie. Dress: order, (showing) Helmets to be worn. Officers will wear swords.

Tuesday 22nd instant: 7.30 a.m. Belchers' Section at Belchers Battery.

8.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

8.15 p.m. Signaller, Belchers' Section at Jockey Club Stables.

8.15 p.m. Officers, W. O. and N. C. O. Right, Centre, and Left Sections M.G. Co. Scouts Company and Civil Service Company at Headquarters for inspection.

8.15 p.m. 1st and 2nd Sections M.G. Co. Scouts Company and Civil Service Company at Headquarters for inspection.

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Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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**HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.**

Corps Order by Lieut-Col. R. Chapman, V.D.

**JONES.**

Pte. P. H. Cobb having joined, is allotted Corps No. 5087 and posted to Scouts Company.

Spr. O. Carvalho having joined, is allotted Corps No. 2988 and posted to Engineer Company.

**LEAVE.**

Gr. K. Beck is granted 2 months' leave from 18th May, 1917.

**RESIGNATION.**

Spr. L. Souza is permitted to resign with effect from 11.5.17.

**TRANSFER.**

Gr. S. H. West is transferred from Artillery Battery to H.K.V.R. dated 18th instant.

**REMOVED.**

Pte. G. Perkins, having joined the Malay States Volunteer Rifles, is removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 14th instant.

**THE LEAVE.**

The leave granted to Sergt. H. H. Wilson, Lieut. P. W. T. Ross, Spr. R. Pass, Spr. G. Gillies, and Spr. W. G. Mooney having expired, they are removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 18th instant.

**ATTACHED.**

Pte. J. Gibb is attached to the Mounted Section H.K.V.C. dated 18th instant.

**REMOVED.**

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8.15 p.m. 1st and 2nd Sections M.G. Co. Scouts Company and Civil Service Company at Headquarters for inspection.

**REPORTS AND ACCIDENTS.**

1.—All Service Rifles must be returned to Armory at Central Station either of the two following dates, between 5.10 and 6 p.m.: Monday, May 21st, and Tuesday, May 22nd.

2.—All members not in possession of cleaning gear for their Rifles must draw same on Tuesday, 22nd May, between 5.10 and 6 p.m. Non-possession after that date will be reported.

(Sgd.) F. O. JONES, D.S.F. (C).

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FOR enthusiasm you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Remedy. Now is the time to get it. Try this medicine and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soothe the inflamed parts. It is a most valuable remedy. We have completely regained the positions temporarily lost in yesterday's four counter-attacks. The Germans suffered thereby four figure casualties.











